TAFT REPLIES TO PARKER.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE DISSECT-ED IN SPEECH AT QUINCY, ILL.

The Mountainous Labor of the P. C. C. Has Produced a Mouse, He Says, and Justines Roosevelt's Acts-Judge's Charges

Refuted by Array of Facts and Figures. QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 7 .- Secretary of War Taft spoke at a big Republican mass meeting here to-night, and replied at length to the statements made by Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance. His remarks were heartily applauded.

his letter of acceptance. His remarks were heartily applauded.

The possibility of improper limitation of executive power by Congress is real, but the danger that the Executive will usurp the functions of the legislature is a mere hobsoblin, a creature of Democratic imagination, because the Legislature has always at its command that which in England won from the most arbitrary King liberty for the people, the power over the public purse. Mere inaction by Congress would render the President powerless. Where now in any respect has the Executive trespassed upon the jurisdiction of the legislature?

Under Judge Parker's influence a Constitution club has been organized of great constitutional Democratic lawyers to point out the tremendous violations of that instrument of which the President has been guilty. The mountains were in labor and there was produced a mouse. Neither Judge Parker nor the Constitution Club has been able to specify a single violation of the Constitution of the United States except the issuance of a pension order, in which he followed, and with considerably less exercise of power, the precedent set him by President Cleveland and President McKinley.

Then there is the question of trusts. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker laid down the doctrine that there was enough law on the subject now to exterminate the trusts; that the courts would lend their assistance, but that the fault law in a lack of diligence of the Government officials charged with the duty of protecting the public. He then proceeded with the startling statement, and I am sure it surprised every lawyer who read it, that the common law itself afforded a complete remedy in the absence of statute law. The only construction which can be placed upon the speech of acceptance of the United States to direct his law officers to go into the courts of the United States and there, by virtue of the common law, take such proceedings as would suppress trusts.

The Regulation of the President of the United States to direct his law officers to THE REGULATION OF THE TRUSTS.

The reculation of the trusts.

Those proceedings must be either of a civil or a criminal character; they must be sither in the nature of a bill in equity on behalf of the public to restrain those maintaining a trust or monopoly, or they must be in the nature of an information or indictment against such persons to be tried on the criminal side of the court. To Judge Parker's proposal to rely on the common law, President Roosevelt responded that there was no common law of the United States, meaning, necessarily, that for the purpose for which Judge Parker had made the statement with respect to the common law, there was no common law of the United States, and for this reason the Sherman law was passed.

Will any lawyer affirm that a United States court, if the Sherman law were repealed, would sustain an indictment presented by a grand jury against a number of people for conspiring to establish a monopoly in interstate commerce as an offence against the United States? And yet these things must be true if the original proposition which Judge Parker lays down in his speech of acceptance is true, that, with the common law in this country and the decisions of the courts, the agents of the Government might, without any additional legislation, effectively bring about the suppression of the trusts.

President Roosevelt, not relying on the common law, which would indeed be a broken reed in such a case, but upon the statute law, directed his Attorney-General to proceed against a combination of railroads, which, it is would have been allowed to stand as egal, would justify and might have led to the union of all the railroads of the country and a gleantic trust.

Judge Parker does not say whether he

the union of all the ratifoads of the country under a gigantic trust.

Judge Parker does not say whether he would have ordered the bringing of the Northern Securities suit or not. The President challenged the Democrats to know whether they favor it or not. Judge Parker upon that subject, as upon many others of which he President invites him to a discussion, is discretify silent. liscreetly silent.

discreetly silent.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.
Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance treats of the Philippine question only to explain what he meant in his speech of acceptance. His position is, as I understand it, that he is in hearty accord with the plank of the Democratic platform "that favorsioing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans: and," he proceeds, "I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence such as the Cubans enjoy annot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving twill tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development."

the moment they are capable of receiving to will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development.

What we should like to know from Judge Parker is whether he thinks the Filipinos are now ready for self-government. There is the same indefiniteness of statement with respect to what he expects to do as in regard to so many other issues which he seems to meet but in fact dismisses with an ambiguous and non-committal statement.

Now, there is no such doubt in the policy of the Republican party or of those who act for it. They state without hesitation that the Filipino people are not now fitted for self-government, and that they are not likely to be fitted for a generation or more; that the system of education, both primery and political, already well becam, must probably be carried out for more than a generation before it is possible to hope that the people will be capable of exercising the responsibilities which people must exercise if they attempt to govern themselves. Judge Parker leaves onen, as does the Democratic party, the question of the present fitness of the Filipino people in such a way as to invite discontent and discussion in the Philippines among the people themselves, and especially among the demarciques and the ambitious adventurers and extremists.

Is it necessary to explain to an American audience that with 90 per cent. of ignorant, superstitious people, most easily influenced by first one leader and then another of their own kind, that a discussion as to the fitness of the people for immediate independence tends to nothing but political restlessness and to destroy all interest in aiding the present Government, without which there can be no elevation of the people at all?

The Pension Order Defended.

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And now I come to Pension Order No. 78, the sole specification in all this ocean of words of furious denunciation, of solemn Jeremiads, of portentous announcements, of undenied maxims that men should be honest in office, that they should be economical, that they should not usure the functions of other officers or other branches of the Government.

The single specification as to Pension Order No. 78 of the unconstitutional administration of an unconstitutional and tyrannical and imperial President, is dwelt upon at some length by Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance, and with more positiveness in respect to that than in respect to any other issue which he touches. The Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of all pension laws under the general provisions, act as judges. The Commissioner of Pensions has in his bureau a board that acts judicially in this respect, and they determine whether there is present in the case of any applicant all those elements which entitle him to a pension under the law.

those elements which entitle him to a pension under the law.

This pension order laid down the rule that when a man reached 62 it would be presumed that his power to earn a livelihood by marual labor had been impaired by one-half. Judge Parker says that it is not true. The pension examiners, with their experience, say that it is, and we may confidently leave it to the country to say whether a man at 62 does not usually find his ability to earn a livelihood by manual labor impaired one-half.

Now, it is said that this order took directly out of the Treasury twelve millions of dollars. This is the characteristic exaggration of a party baying no real arguments upon which to proceed in the campaign. The amount of claims presented under this order does not involve the Covernment in an additional expense of more than \$90,000 in the first three months after its promulgation, a sum the smallness of which only serves to confirm and vindicate the justice of the order, because it shows that the presumption which it was declared was a just presumption which it was declared from analying for one by the humber of those who were entitled to a pension under the act, but had probably been prevented from analying for one by the burden of making actual proof of physical impairment.

And now Mr. Parker says that he would

of making actual proof of physical impairment.

And now Mr. Parker says that he would revoke the order if he had the power and then would approve a service pension. What service pension would he approve? Would he approve a service pension less than that granted to the Mexican veteran? Presumably not. It is not to be supposed that he regards participation in the Mexican War as entitling its survivors to any greater benefit to the public treasury than those who fought in the civil war. Such a service pension would involve the Government in an expenditure of probably \$30,000,000. It is difficult to calculate, but it might increase it to fifty millions.

THE GO ERNMENT'S EXPENSES. Replying to the charges of Judge Parker that the expenses of the Government under Republican gule had increased beyond

reason, Secretary Taft took up in detail the appropriations of the Government for 1904 in order to explain the increase of \$340,000,000 over 1886, the year in Mr. Cleveland's Administrations when expenditures were the lowest. Of this amount \$50,000,000 went for the Panama Canal and \$10,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Of the increases of \$89,000,000 in the Navy Department, \$79,000,000 for pensions and \$81,000,000 in the War Department, Mr. Taft said:

In 1886 the first ships of the new navy were under construction—the Chicago, the Atlanta, the Boston and the Dolphin. The expenditures for the year represent therefore the cost of maintaining the old naval vessels plus the cost of this new construction.

On July 1, 1904, there were a total of 241 vessels of and auxiliary to the feet. The present enlisted strength of the navy is 31,000 men. Without dispute by the Democratic party in Congress the appropriations for the new navy have gone on from year to year, and are likely to go on In larger proportion. I am told, than this year if the plans which have been formulated and approved are carried out. The \$80,000,000 of increase between 1886 and 1904 is to be explained as follows:

In the increase in the number of ships, of course, it became necessary to increase the number of men, so that the strength of the navy in men has increased from \$000, in round numbers, to 31,000 men, and the cost of paying and maintaining these has increased from approximately \$10,000,000 to \$33,500,000, an increase of \$23,500,000. The cost of looking after the new ships, repairs, operation, maintenance, &c., for thirty-five serviceable vessels in 1886 was over \$3,000,000. The same expense connected with 241 vessels in 1904 was \$27,000,000, an increase in the cost of \$23,000,000. The same expense connected with \$241 vessels in 1904 was \$27,000,000, an increase of \$23,000,000. Finally, there is the increase in the cost of \$24,000,000.

serviceable vessels in 1886 was over \$3,000.000. The same expense connected with 241 vessels in 1904 was \$27,000,000, an increase of \$24,000,000. The same expense connected with 241 vessels in 1904 was \$27,000,000, an increase of \$24,000,000. Finally, there is the increase in the cost of construction of new vessels of, in round numbers, about \$39,000,000. In addition to this the Naval Academy is being reconstructed, and the increase in cost of that between the two years is \$1,700,000. Neither Judge Parker nor the Democratic party object to the new navy or its construction. Do they object to the forcease in appropriation necessary for its construction?

The next great item of increase in the expenses of 1904 over those of 1886 is in the nensions for the soldiers of the civil war. This increase amounts to \$70,000,000. Does Judge Parker recommend that the pensions be cut down? On the contrary, has he not pledged himself to a policy that shall increase the pension roll from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000? Is there any possibility, therefore, if the Democrats come into power that a dollar will be taken from that list by Democratic legislation?

There is an increase of 43,000 men in the army establishment, which means an increase in cost of \$43,000,000. Now, do our opponents intend to decrease that number? There is a unbority under the law to carry the number up to 100,000. It has been reduced to its present flaures by the President in accordance with the authority given to him by Congress. The Democratic platform says:

We favor a reduction of the army and of army we favor a reduction of the army and of army

form says:

We favor a reduction of the army and of army expenditures to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient. to be safe and sufficient.

Now, what is that point? The army was 26,000 men in 1886 under a Democratic Administration, and long after. A plan of fortifications is now to be carried out which already has 14,000 men engaged in manning them and which requires 28,000 artillery-

Since 1886 the country has grown. The Since 1886 the country has grown. The number of people to be protected and the property to be protected have increased in giant strides, and I ask, in all fairness, is an increase of 60,000-considering, too, the necessity new for using troops in Alaska and Porto Rico and in China, leaving out of ouestion altogether the Philippines—is 60,000 an excessive figure at which to keep the standing army? What is meant by "bistorically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient"? The Democratic party constantly appeals to Jefferson as its chief apostle. Is the ratio of soldiers to the people maintained by the Government in Jefferson's time demonstrated to be historically furficient? Is it in Washington's time? In either one the percentage is greater than it is at the present time.

\$10,000 IN DISPUTE. Several Claimants for Money Deposited

in the Ulster County Bank. KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 7 .- The officers of the National Ulster County Bank of this city just now are perplexed as to whom they shall pay \$10,000 that is on deposit in that institution. This morning, while the Supreme Court was in session, Lawyer Goldsmith of New York city, who is said to be connected with T. P. Sullivan's law office asked for an order to examine the president of the National Ulster County Bank on proceedings supplemental to an execution obtained by W. H. Brown & Co., a judgment having been obtained in the city court of New York city by Moses Max.

The \$10,000 was deposited in this bank some days ago by W. H. Brown, who called at the bank in company with a young woman he said was his daugh was made in the name of W. H. Brown & Co., who were expected to begin business in this city. Power of attorney was given the young woman to draw checks.

The next day another man called who claimed to be a partner of Brown, and he informed the bank that the money was to be drawn only on the checks of the young woman. Brown denied all knowledge of the other man, but the two did not agree as to what was to be done with the money.

The following day Mr. Goldsmith, the lawyer for Mr. Max, telephoned to the bank from New York, not to pay the money to any person, and Henry Klein, attorney for the young woman, it is said has made a claim for the money on her behalf. In court, Goldsmith assured the Judge that it would be entirely "safe" to give an order to have the money placed in the hands of the Sheriff. This was 'no Weber and Fields stunt," he said. The Judge, after hearing the bank's attorney, who said he would re-quire some time to find out about the mat-

ter, adjourned proceedings until next Wednesday. This morning a telephone message was received at Police Headquarters here from New York, to the effect that certain persons, accompanied by a lawyer, were on their way to Kingston to obtain this money, but not to pay the money to them whoever There are other claimants for

THE SEAGOERS.

Passengers on Half a Dozen Liners Off To-day for Europe.

Aboard the Cunarder Campania, which sails to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool

are:

T. B. Burnham, Sir Lander Brunton and Lady Brunton, Sir William B. Forwood, Lord Claude Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. E. Bryce Jones, M. P.; Sir William Rann Kennedy, Robert A. Pinkerton, William A. Pinkerton, J. Bryn Roberts, M. P.; Prof. Charles Sarolea, Dr. E. P. Thompson, M. P.; Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, M. P.; Capt. and Mrs. Henry Walker and John Wilson, M. P.

Voyagers by the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, off to-day for London: W. D. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bloodgood, Arthur Goodrich, A. E. Humphreys-Owen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham Muray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edgar Pruden, A. Robertson Smith, the Rev. J. R. Stillwell, Dr. I. Franklin Wardell, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Whitcomb, C. A. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. William Woodhouse. Passengers by the North German Lloyd

liner Prinzess Irene, which sails to-day for the Mediterranean: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Corlies, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Crane, the Baron and Baroness von Friesen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodfich Hower, Willis Sharpe Kilmer, Mr. and Mrs. George Walworth Middleton, Count A. Wach-meister, Prof. Edward Sievers, the Germanic philologist; Prof. Pflederer and Prof. Karl Budde.

Sailing to-day by the American lines Philadelphia for Southampton are: Howard W. Bible, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Considine, W. P. Arden, Prof. and Mrs. Cordier, John Geddes, John Haviland, John Hurd Hawley, J. S. Merriam, A. M. Riva and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Snider.

Passengers sailing to-day for Antwerp aboard the Red Star liner Zeeland; Prof. and Mrs. George F. Barker, Guillaume de Goot of the Belgian jury at the St. Louis exposition, A. Honzeau de Lehaze of the Belgian Senate, Robert S. Morrison, Mrs. Alexander Salvini, Prof. Carl Schwend and E. Verlant, Belgian Director of Arts at the St. Louis exposition.

The Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, off to-day for Dover and Hamburg, has among her passengers: Mrs. I. H. Brown, Otto de la Camp, F. B. Fairbanks, Samuel N. Harper, Dr. and Mrs. George P. Morris, Prof. Jacob Miner, Mrs. Jeanette Hadley, and F. G. Doolittie.

WOODRUFF AT WHITE HOUSE

NO MENTION MADE OF THE VA-CANCY IN THE CABINET.

The President Summoned Him and William Berri to Discuss the Political Situation in This State-Cortelyou and Sheldon Also Talk With the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- Four Republicans prominence in the party gave their views to President Roosevelt to-day in regard to the political situation in New York. These were Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee; George R. Sheldon, formerly member of the national committee for the State of New York; William Berri, proprietor of the Brooklyn Standard Union, and Timothy L. Woodruff. Mr. Sheldon called alone and remained only a short time, and Chairman Cortelyou was with the President for half an hour or more after the Payne funeral.

The visit which attracted the most attention was that of Mr. Woodruff, for he was invited to come to Washington to confer with the President, and his coming was widely heralded. As an afterthought the President sent an invitation to Mr. Berri, and both of these gentlemen were Mr. Roosevelt's guests at luncheon.

There was no mention of the vacancy in the office of Postmaster-General during Mr. Woodruff's visit, and this matter will not be settled for several days; but there was a thorough threshing out of political affairs in the Empire State. Whether or not the President was pleased by what he heard is not disclosed, but it is certain that he received more information about the factional differences among the Republicans of the State than he has heard on any occasion since his return to Washington from Oyster Bay.

Persons who are invited to be the President's guests at luncheon are usually ushered into the State dining room at halfpast 1 o'clock, but it was almost 2 o'clock before Mr. Roosevelt walked over to the house from his office and met Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Berri, who were waiting in one of the parlors. The President had been detained by his talk with Chairman Cortel-

The luncheon and ensuing conversation lasted until half-past 3 o'clock, and than Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Berri hurried back to their hotel preparatory to taking a late afternoon train for New York.

"I had a note from the President day before yesterday," said Mr. Woodruff, "inviting me to come over and take luncheon with him to-day. He did not indicate why he wanted to see me, but I presumed it was for the purpose of talking over political matters. We had a talk about politics in the city and State, dealing with the general situation as it appears at this time."

In reply to questions about his own attitude and the hostility of Woodruff Republicans in Kings county to the Odell-Higgins ticket. Mr. Woodruff said:

"I am for the Republican State ticket. I always have been for it. I told the President that the Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors would be elected by a good majority, but there is no disguising the fact, of course, that there is a serious contest on the State ticket, and what the outcome will be no one knows. Undoubtedly, the State ticket will run behind the national ticket, as this is the general experience in New York elections. I am doing all I can for the State ticket in Brooklyn. I have received requests to campaign in some of the counties up-State. Whether I will be able to accept these invitations I cannot say at this time.

Chairman Cortelyou's conference with the President did not continue during the afternoon, but was concluded before the hour of luncheon. Mr. Cortelyou assured the President that the State of New York safe so far as the national ticket is concerned, but it is no secret in the Administration that both he and the President are doubtful of the success of the State ticket. It became known this afternon that Mr. Cortelyou had not changed his mind as to the desirability of bringing the Republican candidate out on the stump. He does not insist on a general tour of the State, but believes Higgins should at least "show himself" to a few of the voters.

It was said to-day that Governor-Chairman Odell had sent word to Washington within the last day or two that the State ticket is sure to be elected. Supplementary information from managers of the Odell Higgins ticket was that if the election were held to-morrow Herrick would be chosen, but that the Republicans expect to bring about a reversal of sentiment between now and Nov. 8.

CABLE TO ALASKA. All American Line Will Be Opened for Business To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. - Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, announced to-day that the recently completed all American Alaskan cable would be open for commercial business to-morrow. The following telegram was received by Gen. Greely this morning: "This is the first cablegram transmitted

from Valdez over the new line connecting at Sitka with the United States." Formerly it was necessary to transmit cable messages for Alaska, even when directed to United States army posts in that territory, over the Canadian line. Now, however, the all-American cable extends from Valdez to Eagle City, and west-

ward more than 1,000 miles to St. Michael. and thence by wireless to Nome and Safety Harbor. The distance from St. Michael to Nome is only 107 miles, but a cable laid over this stretch was torn up by the ice. Experiments showed that a regular cable was impracticable for this route, and it was decided to use wireless. The line is working very satisfactorily, according to reports received by Gen. Greely recently.

The appropriation for the new connecting section of the all-American line was made by Congress on April 23 last. was immediately begun and Gen. Greely and the others officers of the War Depart-ment consider that the fact that the line is now in readiness for commercial business nothing short of remarkable.

South Atlantic Squadron Ordered to Buenos

Ayres. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- At the request of the State Department, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling to-day cabled Rear Admiral Chadwick, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, to proceed from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres and remain at the latter place until Oct. 12, when the new President of the Argentine Republic will be inaugurated. Admiral Chadwick's fleet consists of the cruisers Brooklyn and At-lanta and the gunboats Mari etta and Cas-

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The monitor Arkansas has arrived at Hampton Roads, the gunboat Peoria and the tug Pawnee at Newport, the collier Sterling at Baltimore, the monitor Nevada and the destroyer Macdonough at Tangier Sound, the gunboat Newport at San Juan, the collier Pompey at Hong Kong, the monitor Wyoming at Seattle and the battleship Wisconsin at Shiakwan. MR. PAYNE'S FUNERAL.

Brief Services in St. John's Church—The Body to Lie in State in Milwaukee. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- Funeral services brief and simple in character, were held over the body of the late Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne this morning at 11 o'clock in St John's Church. It is only at rare intervals that so distinguished a body of men is brought together in one

The seating capacity of St. John's is small, so the list of persons invited to attend was restricted to the family and close personal friends of the late Postmaster-General and persons connected with official life in the city of Washington.

Seated in one of the front pews of the church directly back of the casket were the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and in the seats immediately adjoining were Mrs. Payne and the near relatives of the deceased. The members of the Cabinet who are in the city, the members of the Supreme Court and of the Diplomatic Corps vere seated in the front of the church,

were seated in the front of the church, and further back, in full uniform, were the officers of the army and navy who are stationed in Washington. Fifty bureau chiefs and other officials of the Post Office Department occupied seats on one side of the church. All the executive departments of the Government were closed until 10'clock to-day.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, who returned from the Episcopal Convention in Boston for the funeral. The full vested choir of the church sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and one of the assistant rectors read from the Scriptures. The choir then sang, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and the reading of a prayer by the rector ended the services.

Only three members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson

Only three members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson are in the city, and they were honorary pall-bearers. The casket, covered with a great burden of flowers, among which was a floral offering from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was borne from the church by eight uniformed letter carriers, who had been selected as active realbearers at the eight uniformed letter carriers, who had been selected as active pallbearers at the request of Mrs. Payne. The body was car-ried immediately to the railroad station and placed in the private car of Parish and placed in the private car of President Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Payne.

The family of the dead statesman returned to their residence in the annex of the Arlington Hotel, only a few rods from the church, and waited there until 8 cleaks. The

and waited there until 3 o'clock. The family, with Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson accompanying the remains, left for Milwaukee in a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 3.30 o'clock. The body was escorted to the station by 250 letter carriers of the Washington post

The funeral train is due to arrive at Milwaukee to-morrow night at 7 o'clock, and the body of the dead Postmaster-General will lie in state in the city hall until noon of Sunday. In the afternoon of that day the last services over the dead will take place in All Saints' Cathedral, the services being conducted by Bishop Nicholson of Milwaukee.

COL. MOSBY INDIGNANT.

He Thinks Heffin's "Joke" About the Assassination of the President a Serious One. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- Col. John S. Mosby, the noted Confederate guerrilla, who is now a special agent of the Department of Justice, investigating land frauds, is highly indignant over the sentiment expressed by Representative Heflin of Alabama, in his speech at Tuskegee, on Monday, in which he said, in referring to the entertaining of Booker T. Washington at the White House, that "if Czolgosz, or some other anarchist, had thrown a bomb under the table, no great

harm would have been done the country." Col. Mosby is of opinion that the remark will cost the Democrats many votes in the North, notwithstanding Heffin's subsequent avowal that he had intended it as a joke. He also deplored Heffin's threat of lynching Booker . Washington if the latter took part in the campaign against him (Heflin), and said he noticed that Heflin had not retracted that statement on the ground that it was a joke. Col. Mosby said that he had no doubt

that pressure from Northern Democrats who feared injury to the ticket had com-pelled Heffin to publish his card of dis-

avowal.

"But," he continued, "I really cannot see that Heflin's talk of a joke puts the matter in any better position than it was before. Heffin must have expected his audience to enjoy the joke about the as-sassination of a President of the United States; but people who laugh at such an awful crime could have no real horror if the crime were actually committed. But the crime were actually committed. But to lynch Booker Washington for taking art as a citizen in a Congressional canvass, think, in every moral sense would be as ead as the assassination of a President.

"I do not think the people who heard Heflin saw the point if he intended his remarks about assassination as only a joke. As for the talk about forcing the social equality of the races, that is nonsense. Nobody wants to do such a thing, and nobody can do it. Social intercourse rests on sympathy, on taste and mutual con-sent. That law of nature is the foundation of society and regulates not only the con-dust of men, but of all animals. There is just as marked a line of division between different classes of white people as between white people and negroes."

MAY HOLD IT FOR CORTELYOU. President Advised That the 30 Day Pro-

[vision Doesn't Apply in Present Case. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The President will not take up the question of appointing a successor to the late Postmaster-General Payne for three or four days. The opinion of high law officers of the Government, however, is that when the President chooses to act there will be no embarrassment arising from the fact that a section of the Revised Statutes requires that an appointment to fill a Cabinet vacancy must be made within thirty days. Assuming that Mr. Roosevelt wished to appoint George B. Cortelyou Postmaster-General, the idea has prevailed that a hitch might occur, for the reason that thirty days will have

for the reason that thirty days will have expired before the election of Nov. 8, and that Mr. Cortelyou could not well resign the chairmanship of the Republican national committee before that time.

It has been called to the President's attention, however, that the thirty day provision relating to the filling of vacancies in the Cabinet seemingly does not apply in case the United States Senate is not in session. Sections 177 to 181, inclusive apply in case the content and in session. Sections 177 to 181, inclusive, bear on this subject. Section 180 provides:

"A vacancy occasioned by death or resignation must not be temporarily filled under the three preceding sections for a longer period than ten days."

This section was subsequently amended section was subsequently amended to read "thirty days."

Section 181 says:
"No temporary appointment, designation or assignment of one officer to perform the duties of another in the cases covered by Sections 177 and 178 shall be made other-

by Sections 177 and 178 shall be made other-wise than as provided by those sections, except to fill a vacancy happening during a recess of the Senate."

As Mr. Payne's death occurred during a recess of the Senate, it is held that the re-quirement to fill the vacancy within thirty days does not apply in the present case, and that if the President chooses he may defer action until after the election and then appoint Mr. Cortelyou.

Commissioner Cooley to Be Married. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7 .- Announcement was made here to-day of the engagement was made here to-day of the engagement of United States Civil Service Commissioner Alvord W. Cooley to Miss Susan Dexter Dalton of Boston. The wedding, it is said, will take place before the new year. Mr. Cooley lives at West Chester and is a member of the Country Club. He is a son of the late Major James Cooley of the United States Army.

LODGE ATTACKS HIS CRITICS.

DEFENDS STAND ON RECIPROCITY AT BAY STATE CONVENTION.

Republicans Nominate Present State Officers, With the Exception of State Treasurer - Attorney-General Moody Gives Reasons for Expecting Victory

BOSTON, Oct. 7.-Perhaps the most notable incident of the Republican State convention to-day, was the striking address made by Senator Lodge in reply to the attacks made upon him by the leaders of the Canadian reciprocity movement. The Senator spoke in a voice that trembled with emotion, and what he had to say made deep impression among the delegates.

After speaking of the loss to the State and nation in the death of his colleague, Senator Hoar, and complimenting Attorney General Moody upon his address, Mr

Lodge said: "I have tried for twelve years to serve the State with all the strength that I possess I am well aware that there have been many shortcomings; but in this, at least, I have never failed-and that has been in devotion to what I believed to be the best interests of the United States and the best interests of my own beloved commonwealth.

"In the contest that has arisen this summer over the question of reciprocity, many of the attacks have seemed to me to have proceeded quite as much from a feeing toward myself as from interest toward the cause of larger markets. Those attacks have proceeded from Democratic quarters; and I am not accustomed to receive compliments from those sources.

"I have been accused of being the opponent of all reciprocity. I have been accused of having changed my position and receded. I have done neither the one nor the other. I have never been an opponent of a reciprocity which would be a penefit to the United States; I have never changed from that position.

The plank on reciprocity in the platform adopted by the convention is in the nature of a compromise with the Chamber of Commerce's committee of 100.

Gov. Bates and the other State officers. with the exception of Treasurer, were renominated without opposition. A. B. Chapin of Holyoke was nominated for State Treasurer. The other candidates for this office, except John J. Whipple and Mr. Chapin, withdrew, and in the convention

Attorney-General Moody was the permanent chairman and his address was a masterly presentation of Republican principles.

He set forth in detail the grounds He set forth in detail the grounds on which the Republican party expected to be successful in the coming election. One reason was that the party without division favors a sound currency based on the gold standard. The party had not recently come out of an asylum and needed no certificate that it was safe and sane. Another ground was the party's adherence to the principle of protection to American industry and labor, included in which was an effective reciprocity, especially with Canada.

with Canada.

Again the Republican party looked for Again the Republican party looked for victory because of its efficient administration of the civil service and the wise and economical manner in which it had transacted the business, provided the income and directed the expenditures of the Government. The manner in which the territories acquired as the result of the war with Spain had been dealt with furnished another reason for victory. Of our foreign policy, Mr. Moody said in part:

We expect victory because of our conduct

We expect victory because of our conduct of the foreign policy of the Government which, while neglecting neither our national rights nor the rights of our citizens, has been so inspired by justice that, look where you will, you cannot discern a cloud upon the sky of

you cannot discern a cloud upon the sky of our peace.

The canal across the Isthmus, which has been the dream of the centuries, has been made a reality by the action of this Administration, action which ger opponents denounce as in defiance of our treaty obligations and in violation of the laws and Constitution, but which we hold to be in strict accordance with international right, in conformity with the laws and the Constitution, and characterized by wise statesmanship.

Much as our foreign trade has increased in laws and the Constitution, and characterized by wise statesmanship.

Much as our foreign trade has increased in recent years, it has increased nowhere in such large proportion as in the East, in that circle of which Manila is the centre. There are those who believe that in the times to come the Pacific will be the important ocean of the world. However that may be, certainly our interests there are important and growing. The Republican party in the last two administrations, with clear and keen vision, has recognized the possibilities of the future and is preparing for them.

We have jealously guarded the rights of all our citizens everywhere in the world, and

We have jealously guarded the rights of all our citizens everywhere in the world, and have not hesitated to use all just and proper means for their preservation. Wherever our navy has gone, to Beirut, to Smyrna, to Tangier, it has gone in peace, in strict accordance with our international right, and it has accomplished its mission. There has never been a day since the beginning of the republic, when American citizenship was so great a protection to the man who enjoys it as it is to-day.

The increased efficiency of the army

as it is to-day.

The increased efficiency of the army and navy was an important factor in the record which was depended upon to bring success to the party. Finally, victory was expected because the party's leader, through his declarations and acts, stands more clearly for the principle of the equality of all men before the law, than any man of our time. He had not been swerved from the discharge of his obligation to execute the laws, or forced to the concealment of the laws, or forced to the concealment of his opinion and the evasion of his duty, either by the power of race instinct, the power of numbers, or the power of wealth.

DEMOCRATS NAME A TICKET. William L. Douglas to Lead the Forlorn

Hope-Tribute to Senator Hoar. BOSTON, Oct. 7.- There was only one note of discord in the Democratic State convention to-day, and that came just before adjournment, when John A. Keliher brought in the report of the committee named to in the report of the committee named to select members at large on the State committee. Following a motion made earlier in the day, the committee returned a list of eighteen names, instead of the twenty-five that heretofore composed it.

The minute the list was returned bedlam the local and degrees, wanted to address.

The minute the list was returned bediam broke loose and dozens wanted to address the chair. Those who spoke were loud in their denunciation of the proposed attempt to drop seven members. Chairman Matthews finally put the question, and it was overwhelmingly carried and the convention adjourned. onvention adjourned.

This is the ticket chosen: For Governor,

This is the ticket chosen: For Governor, William L. Douglas of Brockton; Lieutenant Governor, John C. Crosby of Pittsfield: Secretary of State, Henry T. Schoeffer of Winchester; Treasurer and Receiver-General, Edmund D. Codman of Boston; Auditor, Francois X. Tetrault of Southbridge; Attorney-General, John P. Leahy of Boston

To the disappointment of a large number of the stanch Democrats, William L. Douglas, the candidate for Governor, did not attend the convention and the delegates were unable to see and judge the man whom they placed in nomination. There was the utmost harmony in naming the ticket. All the candidates were nominated by acclamation.

The platform expressed its indorsement of Parker and Dayle and professed that their

of Parker and Davis and professed that their election would mean "a speedy return to the principles of constitutional governthe principles of constitutional government." The platform demands a tariff reform with lower prices for food, fuel and clothing and for free raw material for manufacturing industries, and for the right to buy products from protected domestic manufacturers at as low prices as those at which foreigners can make the purchase. This resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

"That the people of Massachusetts mourn the death of Senator George Frisbie Hoar. In grave crises of our national life he was

In grave crises of our national life he was able to merge partisanship in love of country. An imposing figure in the national Senate, preeminent for honesty, ability and devotion to party service, his death is mourned by the Democratic party as well as by the people of the State and nations?

"The characters in David Graham Phillips' latest novel, 'The Cost,' are genuinely, thoroughly, refreshingly American,

people whom you feel it would

be a pleasure to know-honest,

prosperous, wholesouled." -Collier's Weekly.

"'The Cost,' David Graham Phillips' new book, combines more qualities that will capture the popular fancy than any recent novel."

-Louisville Courier-Journal.

CAUGHT WITH ASSYRIAN BRIDE CZAR AND SULTAN DENOUNCED.

CHICAGO MESSAGE CUTS SHORT ROMANCE OF HASHIM.

PUBLICATIONS

Police Meet Pair at 23d Street Ferry and Find \$3,300 on Man, Who Is 40 Years Old-Brought It From Havana, He Says. but Girl's Father Claims Most of It.

Najed Hashim, who says he is a drygoods merchant in Havana, and who is known in this city as a theatrical man and former leases of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, was arrested in company with Louise Kantoos, a pretty Assyrian girl, late yesterday afternoon as they got off a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat at the foot of West Twenty-third street. The girl's father is a wealthy dealer in rugs in Chicago. He charges Hashim with the larceny of \$3,000, and also

with having abducted the girl. The arrest here was made at the tele-graphed request of Chief of Police O'Neil of Chicago. Upon receipt of it, detectives vere sent to watch all incoming trains. Detective Sergeants Oppenheim and Flannely, armed with a description wired from Chicago, were stationed at the Twentythird street ferry, and they captured the

Hashim was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. The girl was detained as a suspicious person in the Mercer street station, as there are no accommodations for women at Police Headquarters. Hashim, who gave his age as 40 years, says that he has known the girl for a long time. According to his story, he came to this country three weeks ago expressly to be

When he was searched at Police Headquarters, \$3,300 in cash was found on him. He explained that on leaving Havana he had supplied himself with \$4,000, and that the \$3,300 was what he hadn't spent. old, was indignant when arrested. She declared she was over 18 years of age and had a perfect right to marry whom she pleased. She said she loved Hashim and displayed a marriage certificate show-ing the two had been married in Chicago

on Oct. 3.
Both she and Hashim stated that they were on their way to Havana, where they intended to make their future home.

Moses H. Grossman, the lawyer, visited Police Headquarters late last night and had a long talk with Hashim. Afterward he went to the Mercer street station and talked with the girl. To reporters, Lawyer Gross-man said:

man said:
"This prisoner is a member of the firm
of Hashim & Co. of Havana He was formerly proprietor of the Grand Opera House
in Philadelphia, and he was lessee of the
old Koster & Bial's Music Hall, in this city. old Koster & Bial's Music Hall, in this city.

"I have been Mr. Hashim's attorney for many years and he was coming to consult me when arrested. The case against him is very weak. By to-morrow I expect to have secured his release and to have had returned to him the money that was taken by the police. The basis for the arrest is that the girl's father was opposed to the match. He had another suitor for his daughter's hand, but the girl preferred Mr. Hashim."

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The disappearance of

Mr. Hashim."

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The disappearance of Louise Kantoos, who is said to be 17 years old, and a man named Hashim, who, the police say, is 44 years old and a theatrical agent, had been something of a mystery until their arrest in New York to-day.

A. Kantoos, father of the missing girl, is a wealthy rug importer at 2422 Wentworth avenue. The police say he charges that a wealthy rug importer at 2422 Wentworth avenue. The police say he charges that his daughter was intrusted with \$3,100 on Tuesday and told to deposit it the next day. Instead of doing so, it is alleged, she disappeared, and simultaneously Hashim dropped out of sight. He had been a suitor for the girl's hand, but was forbidden to see her by the father.

It is claimed Hashim and Miss Kantoos met in the parlors of the Saratoga Hotel and left there together. Hashim is said to possess a hypnotic influence over the young woman.

young woman.

Receiver for E. R. Holden's Last Company. Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Robert B. Austin temporary receiver for E. R. Holden & Co. of 20 Broad street in a suit brought by Joseph W. Bastide, a judgment creditor for \$3,43s. Holden comes from Denver, Col., and has mostly come into notice in connection with sales of oil stocks and later of Tonopah National Gold Mining stock.

Held Up at Peace Congress as Being Responsible for Armenian Massacres.

Boston, Oct. 7.-Vigorous attacks were made upon the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey at to-day's session of the Peace Congress because of the Armenian massacres. The discussion began when Houszeau de Lahaie of Belgium presented set of resolutions on Armenia.

They recited the continuing and increasing woes of the people of that country and called upon the President of the United States to take the initiative in calling a conference to devise means of relieving the suffering. Dr. Malekoff declared that the treaty of Berlin was the cause of the Sultan's cruelty, it being his object to kill off the Armenians, so that no reforms, as demanded by the treaty, would be necessary. Frederick Green of England, in indorsing the resolution, said: "It is pretty well known that Russia wants Armenia-but without

extermination of the Armenian people The Russian scoundrels are as bad as the Turks." Herbert Burrows of England denounced his own Government. "I find that in Turkey the trail of the financier is over all and the theological question with it," said he. "All despotic Governments are to blame, and Russia is the most despotic of all. The Sultan wants Turkey for the Turks, and directed the recent massacres. The Russians and Turks in power are savages with a veneer of civilization. Hisagain if you want to. England has caused a massacre in Tibet."

the Armenians-and the Cossacks aid in the

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with Joy!

comparison; small marvel, therefore, that with the flight of years ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has become known far and wide for what it is worth, one of the most Potent. Simple, and Agreeable factors in maintaining Health. It assists the functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means, and thus Rectifies the Stomach and makes the Liver laugh

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